every confidence that those for whose elevation we work will be true to its preservation against all foes.

ARESTICAN MASS MEETING IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Asg. 14, 1856

The American mass meeting at the Capitol this evening was very large and embusiastic. Delegations from Troy, Lausingburg, Cohoes, and other places, are striving in large numbers. The streets of the city are lively with the music of the numerous bands.

ARRIVAL OF THE DANIEL WEBSTER AT NEW-ORLEANS.

New Calrans, Thursday, Aug. 14, 1856.
The steamer Daniel Webster arrived to day from San Juan with California dates to the 21st uit.
The news from Central America is scanty.

The correspondent of The Price Dalta of this city states that the party of Gen. Rivas, with Guatemalass to the number of 3,000, were fortifying Loon, and that it was expected that Gen. Walker would soon march to attack them with an effective force of 1,000 Americans, who were in excellent spirits.

An intelligent American from Costa Rica states that that country will again invade Nicaragua. Gen. Mora had just down the revolution against him, but

There was a deet of seven British ships, mounting 180 gurs in the harbor of San Juan, under the command of Admiral Erskine.

The British screw steamer Panamaa was wrecked near Cape Tassor. The crew were saved, but the versel is a total loss.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Charteston, Thursday, Aug. 14, 1856.
The steamer Gover or Dudicy has arrived here, with Havana dates to the 10th, and Key West to the

11th inst.
Yellow fever was still raging at Havana.
Sugars were unchanged; holders very firm.
At Key West there had been no deaths from yellow

fever since the 27th ult.

The ship Maid of Odeans went ashore on the 6th, but was got off by wreckers, and would sail for New-Y York after settling sulvage.

The back Tom Co. vin arrived on the 1st for medical

aid, having lost her first mate by yellow fever. Sue sailed again on the 4th for B ston.

The bank N. P. Tallmadge, from Cleafuages for New York, put into Hevana on the 9th all hands except the master down with the fever. Two seamen

except the master down with the fever. Two seamen had died at sea.

No. 5,391 drew the \$100,000 prize in the Havana juttery of the 9th inst.

THE STORM AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 14, 1856.
The storm of last night did considerable other damage than that already telegraphed. Deford's tobacco warehouse, Montel & Bros. and Martin's warehouses on Exchange place, were utroofed, and a row of large four-story dwellings erecting on Calvert and Madison streets blown down. The wind had the full force of a tornado.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT CHARLESTON.
CHARLESTON, S.C., Thursday, Aug. 14, 1856.
The Board of Health of this city report two additional deaths, but no increase in the number of cases.

SAILING OF THE FRIGATE MERRIMACK. Hosron, Thursday, Aug. 14, 1856.
The United States steam frigate Mercioack sailed from here at 10 o'clock this moraing for New-York.

LARGE FIRE AT, CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 14, 1856.

A large fire broke cut here last night at 9 o'clock in the Walker House, a small hotel on Clark street, near the Michigan Southern and Rock Island Railroad Freight Depot, and extended from thence to Goss & Phillips's sach factory, to the Rock Island House, to Robinson's warehouse, to the Rock Island Railroad Freight Depot, and to the Michigan Southern Railroad Freight Depot, and to the Michigan Southern Railroad Freight Depot, in which were numerous loaded cars which had arrived the same evening. These were totally consumed, including freight valued at \$100,000. The Rock Island Railroad machine-shop and grain warehouse, the latter with 200,000 bushels of grain stored in it, took fire, but before it had done much damage, it was ex inguished. Flint & Wheeler's warehouse, containing 150,000 bushels of grain, also took fire and was saved with great difficulty. The total loss is estimated at \$150,000 to \$200,000. Insurance not ascertained. rance not ascertained.

DISASTROUS STORM IN THE SOUTH.

Washington, Thursday, Aug. 14, 1856.
We learn that there has been a tremendous storm between Mobile and New Orleans, and in that vicinity generally, rais having tallen for 110 consecutive hours. The roads were overflowed and it was feared that great damage had been done to the crops. The telegraph was prostrated for miles, and workmenlare as yet unable to proceed with the repairs. We are therefore without any particulars.

CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS.

Henry Ward Beecher, in The Independent of this week, urges the friends of Freedom to send abroad the ats necessary to shed light upon the question pending before the country. We extract:

pending before the country. We extract:

"(1.) Let every neighborhood expend a dollar and a kalf for Revnoles - large Pointeal Map, to be hang in some public place. Let the small pocket map be distributed in factories, and let it be a pocket companien to those who are engaged in Talking.

"(2.) Campaign papers should be circulated. The SEM WEEKLY Through coats. But after the November election for sinds coats. But one of them into temperature.

vember election for sixty cents. Pat one of them into every knot of eight or ten men. If they cannot pay for it, let it be given. The Evening Post can be had for the campaign for a dollar. We mention these befor the campaign for a dollar. We mention these because we happen to know their terms. But let nen make their selection from papers in their own cities

orneighborhoods.

"(3) Let documents be procured. Many may be bac from representatives at Washington. But The Triber's series is exceedingly valuable. There are cover alterny to such, viz. Life of Fremont: Report of the Congressional Committee upon Kansas Outrayes; The Block Code of Kansas; Coljan's Exposition of Laws of Kansas; Summer's Speech, 'The Crime' Agains' Kansas; 'Seward's speech on The Immediate Admission of Kansas as a State; and Buchanan illustrated by himself and his friends. For tea dollars you may procure a thousand copies of either of these; and be quantities in like proportion, with the exception of Summer's Speech. you may procure a manage copies of ether of these; and less quantities in like proportion, with the exception of Summer's Speech, the Kansas Report, and the Life of Fremont, which cost twenty lolars a thousand. Men may order capits of each, and then, upon examination, relect such as are most required in their neighborhood. It will, however, be safe always to include in the order: (1.) The Life of Fremont; (2.) The Laws of Kausas, to which is added the three platforms of the Democratic, the American, and the Republican parties. This pamphlet has a map upon it of the United States, showing the division of the land between the Free and Slave States. (3.) The Congressional Committee's Report upon the outrages in Kansas. These three are full of facts. The speeches of Colfax, Sumner, and Seward are also exceedingly

able.
"It is a great deal better to give five dollars for five "It is a great deal better to give five dollars for five hundred of these trees, than for poles and braners. We have no objection to banners and transparencies, but first the food for the mind, and then attractions for the eye. It is not enough to get a man's cote. In America, elections are times of national education. Men read and thick more of public affairs in four months than in four years of ordinary life. Every man who is led to vote right should do it through a process that will leave him a better informed and a more intelligent man all the rest of his fic. We wish the success of the Republican party by an educating enthusiasm. "Let every man who wishes to do something, sit down while the feeling is on him, now, before he finishes this art cle, and send ten dollars, or five, or one, or even fifty cents, to Greeky & McElirath, for documents. Read them thoroughly, then circulate them, lend them

ow give them away.

"Is this work women may be even more efficient than mer. There are few, even of those who labor for than mer. There are few, even of those who la's a living, that cannot circulate a hundred of these without cometting to give away. But it this work there only to be regularity and concert. Let every school district be taken. Let every family is the persuaded to buy, to borrow, or to accept papers and

"This work should not be deferred till October.

Let it be done in August. We want a foundation of knowledge on which to raise a right enthusant. het it be done in August. We want a foundation of knowledge on which to raise a right enchangen. It dern ine wrong by diligent work, put in knowledge for powder and in November touch off the train and blow the bestions of outrage and wickedness to atoms?"

ELEVENTH WARD REFURLICAN CLUE.—A regular meeting of this club was held at the hall No. 21 Avenue D, last evening. FREMAN HISCOX, esc., presided, and Chas. S. Perley acted as Secretary. Some club business was transacted, about 30 new members were added to the club, and the Life of Freman was declared to the club, and the Life of Freman was declared. tributed to the audience. Speeches of a stirring coar-acter were made by D. C. Smith, of the Eleventh Ward, and others. The audience was large—filling the hall—and listened with attention to the speakers, frequently applauding them. TRIBUNE KANSAS FUND.

M Valentine. K Winans..... A Northern Cirl..... Subler
Kenverdine
Kenverdine
Kenderdine
K Lukens
Kirk
Payson
W Cropsey, Will
County III C. W. Taylor.... I. B. Okie.... H. Davisk Co.... J. R. Upson.
P. Barnes.
A Constant Reader, by A Reader, Portland, Me. G. Celt.
R. Kipp.
A. Friemonter.
A. Friemonter.
A. Friemonter.
T. O. Whitner.
Geo. W. Clark.
J. A. Montague.
C. Barre.
W. W. Grant.
C. Dicks. 00 T. 00 Friend of Liberty. 00 J. Stevens.....

REPUBLICANISM IN VIRGINIA.

Total \$3 462 31

D. H. Boomer.... D. M. Aspinwall.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WHEELING Va., Tuesday, Aug. 12, 1856. The subjoined notice, cut from one of our city papers, will, it is hoped, find a place in the columns of THE TRIBUNE, and thus reach the R-publican

generally throughout the State: Republican Association —An adjoined meeting of Republicans met at the American Hall Centre Wheeling, and organized by making Mr. I. M. Pumpirey Chairman, and Mr. R. Pratt, Secretary. A Constitution was reported and adopted, organizing an Association to be called the Republican Association of Ohio Centry, Vs.

The Constitution was signed, and permanent officers elected as follows: Mr. E. M. Notton, President, Mesers, Vincent Brown, Lot H. Joy, and A. C. Parridge, Vice-Presidents, Dr. J. Thoburn, Secretary and Mr. James Wilson, Treasurer.

The Philadelphia Republican Platform was read and adopted by a manifemous vote.

The Philadelphia Republican Francisco, a unanimous vote, by a unanimous vote, Messra S. H. Woodward, J. Theburn, R. Fischer, E. M. Nerton and I. M. Pumphrey, were appointed a Committee on Correspondence, to take immediate sleps toward the formation of a Fremont and Dayton Electrical Ticket for the State of Virginia.

Adjourned to meet at the Melodeon Hall on Fidday evening next, Aug. 15.

1. M. PUMPHREY, President.

R. PRATT, Secretary.

We have no State or local press whereby we can make ourselves known to each other, and are compelled to resort to "National" journals like THE TRIBUNE, which goes into every State of the Union. We want ad our friends throughout the State to put themselves in correspondence with us. In this, and the a ijoining counties, we will poll a very respectable vote for Fremout and Dayton.

An independent Republican paper established in this city would receive a liberal support, and I trust the day is not far distant when we shall have one. If possible, we would like to have a man from the South for editor. If you know of any such person, please let him know of us.

Although the Press and professional politicians represent the people of Western Virginia to be loyal to the institution of Slavery, yet I do know that if the question would be fairly laid before the veters of this city a very large and respectable majority would be found opposed to the ex ension of Slavery. And more than this; when foomba and his followers attempt to carry out their threat the South will secede in case of Fremont's election, they will find that Western Virginia, at least, will not be with them. Here will be found an undivided people true to the Union. And should that ing ever come, it will be found that the Republican party North, and South is the true union party. T. J.

BURLINGAME'S MARCH THROUGH THE WEST.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune

BUTLER COUNTY, Obio, Aug. 11, 1856. The great West is fully aroused! The people ome together by thousands, and hang with emo tion upon the eloquent words of our orators white describing the wrongs of Kansas. The campaigns of 1840 and '44 fell far short of exhibiting that deep feeling that now seems to have seized upon the public mind. There is no fanaticism about it; it is the evidence of a full conviction that a great wrong has been perpetrated, and that it is time that it was redressed. The visit of the Hon.
Anson Burlingame to the West has created a new impulse. His speeches have been a succession of splendid triumphs. Never was there a broader field opened for eloquence, oratory, phi-losophy and rhetoric, and never have high expectations been more completely realized. At Dayton, Hamilton, Cincinnati, Richmond, Indianapolis, Greensburg, Lawrenceburg and other places, thousands have poured out and listened to the eloquence of this New England orator, and have gone home with full hearts. He generally speaks over two hours, and what is remarkable, his audience, although frequently numbering several thou sands, becomes almost entirely quiet. There is no sands, becomes almost entirely quiet. talking or moving about, every one seem-ing anxious to hear the words of the speaker. His voice is not loud or harsh, but is full of melody, and seems to reach to an immense distance. He speaks to the soul, and often causes the fountain of tears to overflow. We have reason to know that he has brought many a conscientious Democrat to retrace his steps and collist under the Republican banner. In many instances, after speaking for hours and taking his seat, the crowd still refuse to disperse and call for him again and again!

And yet this is the man whose blood is sought by that cowardly bully, Brooks of South Carolina. We believe that Burlingame has about him too much high toned chivalry to again notice, under any circumstance, anything that may emanate from a person who excites in the breast of every honorable man the most unutterable scorn and

Indiana will give TWENTY THOUSAND majority for Fremont as sure as an election day comes!

THE PROSPECT IN INDIANA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tobune. NEW-ALBANY, Ind., Aug. 6, 1856

We are not without some warm friends of Freedom and Frement, in this section of Indiana, but the immediate proximity of Slavery has demoralized the popular min l. Much harm has been done by a portion of the Fillmore men-much more, I am afraid, than the friends of Fremont are aware of. In consequence of the united influence of the Pre-Slavery journals of Louisville, which have a large circulation here, and the open hostility of the Old-Line newspaper, and the pretended-Anti-Nebraska-but-really-Pro-Slavery Fillmore paper. we can only poll a light vote in this county for Fremont. And yet we are not altogether idle. Some of our best citizens are for Fremont. The Fremont elector for the Ild District residec here, an able and highly respected man. We have like-wise formed a Fremont and Dayton club. The work has just commenced, no very decided effort has been made to learn how many friends of Free Kansas we have, but the case is plain: there must be work done-a more perfect organization in Southern Indiana must be effected, or we run the

risk of losing the State.

The prespects for the State ticket are cheering.

Neither the Old-Line por Fillmore leaders, acting separate or united, will be able to force Willard on any political class but rabid Old-Line Democrats. In selecting candidates for office in County and District, all the opponents of Old-Liners united. The nominee in the IId Congressional District for Congress is a resident of this place— John M. Wilson. He is a lawyer of good stand-ing, extensive practice, and a powerful speaker. I am not informed who Mr Wilson prefers for President; but he never was nor can be an Old-Liner. I am not so sanguine as some of your correspondents. We want more light. A little patriotic exertion in this section by those who love their country may save the State. Total apathy may lose it.

AN OLD-LINE WHIG.

FROM PITTSBURGH.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Trinque. PITTSBURGH, Friday, Aug. 8, 1856.

The frequency and tatality of railroad and steambeat accidents in our country are highly disgraceful to us as a people; and no doubt one reason why no efficient means of prevention is used, is the fact that the Press so soon districts each succeeding horrer, to make way for events of more recent date. Upon the occurrence of any one of the many frightful tragedies which send a thrill of horror through all hearts, every editor and correspondent is earnest and elequent in condemning the recklessness which produced it, and demanding reparation; but, like a wreck at sea, the occurrence sinks do wn into the bearts of those who have been personally bereaved, the hours of busy life rush on, and the event is almost forgotten. When juries come to act, the sgitation of the public sense of justice has subsided the dead cannot be reanimated, there are so many to divide the responsibility of the act, that our famous verdict of "Nobody to blame," is locked upon as a matter of course. Already has the last wholesale massacre at Philadelphia passed far on the usual course toward the unfailing result; and feeling the utter hopelessness of changing the issue, editors very gravely recommend the discontinuance of large excursion par-ties, urging that they necessarily increase the danger of railroad travel. To carry out the suggestion would be a cruel sentence to pass on the thousands who would thus be deprived of their one day of natural and healthful enjoyment; and there is no necessity for an expedient which would be a long step backward in the march of civilization.

The Railroad, as the great civilizer, never can fulfil its mission until it gives to all the inhabitants of cities an easy access to the green fields, running waters, pure air, sunshine and shadow of rural life until it has put it in the power of every man, woman and chi-d to look daily unto the heavens from pillared aisles of forest sanctuaries. The Railroad system is only in embryo until it enables every man to "sit under his own vine and fig tree;" gives to each family its acre, in giving the means of transport to and from places of employment; and when a majority of the people go daily by rail from or to their places of residence and business, every day will be busier than excursion days now are. With efficient management, the more business a railrord does the safer is the travel; and wherever the employees are held per-sonally responsible, in their liberty and property, for the results of their carelessness, railroad disas-

ters will be rare phenomena.

In Europe railroads may be managed solely on the responsibility of the companies; for there the injunction, "servants obey your masters," is enforced as a most important part of popular education; and it is much easier to organize a body of employees to go like a piece of machinery. Here any man or woman, boy or girl, have more or less disposition to be masters themselves, and all prefer giving to obeying orders.

Railroad stocks do not always pay well. Men risk semething in investing funds in them. It is morally wrong that any man who contributes to-ward building a road should be liable to the loss of the entire amount invested for the carelessness of recklessness of an employee over whom he could exercise to controlling influence, while the real culprit goes scott free. The company should be to the employee as an indorser is to the principal on a note; and only when his means shall fail of making reparation for his own error, should they be called upon to liquidate the debt.

So long as public sentiment reverses this order, and holds "the company" as first upon the bond, so long will Juries make a nullity of the laws we a!ready have, which would punish masslaughter in the person of the slayer; and so long will we have human massacres, wholessle and retail, on all our public thoroughfares, except those that have the managed with almost superhuman vigilance, and have employees whose moral percep-

vigilance, and have this average.
tions are above this average. trains show a magnificent disregard for expense, in running their trains into each other; while an accident to a passenger train at any time is very rare, and on excursion days never happens at al From the narrow limits into which our city is crowded, her total destitution of parks and promepades, of verdure and vegetation, and her great abundance of smoke, the people are predisposed to excursions. This road has for four years been the outlet. In fact, the completion of the first track was the origin of larger pic-nic or excursion parties here; and any committee that undertakes to get up one finds it difficult, by restricted invitations to keep the number down to five hundred, while they sometimes exceed as many tooussuds. But few weeks pass in any Summer that there is not an excursion party to some grove on the line of this read, and there never was a broken bone or a centu-ion in consequence. In fact, the regulations are such that an accident becomes all impossible. Nobody hesitates about going out when, in addition to all the regular through trains, an excursion train is running every hour, carrying as many persons as can find sitting or standing room in twelve or fourteen cars or on platforms or steps. On the occasions of State and county fairs, in addition to bringing additional thousands into the city daily, they run half hourly trains each way from the fair grounds to their depot in the center of the city-a distance of two miles, through a narrow crowded street, past the line of their workshops and the intricate Let of tracks and switches surrounding them-rup them with locomotives, carrying immense trains, generally loaded to their utmost capacity-and nobody ever was hurt. When this absolute security can be gained on one road, at particular times, it can be reached en all reads at all times; and whenever the public conscience demands such security the public person will be invested with it.

The popularity and salety of excursion parties on this read led the Buchsnan men of this region to project a "Grand Rally" on the Fourth of July. Committee was appointed, and for weeks great posters, bearing engles and scrolls, and very large, black letters, called upon the faithful in the city and surrounding country, to assemble themselved together in the "grove at Wilkinsburg" to exhibit their love of the Union and Buchauan. A most popular caterer to the public taste was engaged to serve a dinner on the ground-the presence their most popular speakers was promised, and papers favorable to Brooks and the Union pressed home the invitation to the unterrified and all the timid who right wish to take refuge under their banners. It was to be a tremendous gathering: the Committee was acxious the Railroad Company should send special trains to the ground every half hour; but hourly trains capable of carrying from eight to ten hundred each was all the superin-fendent could ron. On the third, tables and plat-form were erected; and on the morning of the Fourth, under a glorious sunshine, the first train came thundering up to the grove; from almost every window of the long train looked out the bright red scats. As these were not invited, the engine passed on. In a few moments a morning westward train passed up, loaded to the lowest. westward train passed up, leaded to the lovest step; but these were folks going to the city. The friends of the Urion had not come yet, and people began to wonder. Soon the second hourly train came russing up, the windows of three or four

sion for the poor Union, who waited in the grove at Wilkinsburg to be rescued from her parilous condition. They passed by on the other side; but the Union was not thus to be left languishing. The the Union was not thus to be left languishing. The good Samaritan who got ready the dioner for his doctors was soon on the ground. Roast beef and ditto mutton came promptly. Crackers and cheese poured in; the green peas and new potatoes came by thousands. Bread and cakes in buff yests that would have done honor to a queen's vests that would have done honor to a queen's dining hell, came to grace the occasion. Negro waiters in white aprons fitted back and forth smid the green drapery; something to take sat quietty on the green sward. A large delegation of beys from the neighborhood came to pay their respects to Messes. Beef and Mutton; two gentlemen from the county came up to see the meeting. Several people rode out of the city in the different trains, stopped at the station half a mile beyond, and walked back to the "Grand Rally." It was claimed by the friends of the Union that two hun-dred had visited the scene of their labors in the course of the day. About one o'clock the meeting was adjourned, some speeches were made, about fify men were on the ground, and some forty took dinner; after which great public service, one ciambered upon a woodpile, and taking off his hat called out,

"Three cheers for-Hic-hicup! hurral forhie-!" and then clambered down again. The

Union was saved and the patriots dispersed. The books of the Company show that but a small fraction less than 6,000 tickets were sold to I iberty on that day; that all stopped two miles short of saving the Union, while 500 passed by on the other side, going only one mile beyond; that several hundred went still further away from the proper scene of patriotic labor: and that those who intend to save the Union Buchanan, Breckenridge and Brooks fashion, are not quite as plenty as blackberries were in July, 1855.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

-A correspondent in Union County, Penn., says that Fremont will certainly have 700 majority in that

-A Fremont Club has been organized at Greene, Chenango Co., N. Y. We are informed that the President Joseph Juliand, esq , was formerly a Silver-Gray Whig, and that the other officers have respectively belorged to different sections of both the Whig and

Democratic parties. -We have several letters from Newburgh, N Y. which unite in stating that a speech lately delivered by Erastus Brooks there against Fremont has had its effect in bringing over many persons to declare that they will vote for the Republican candidate, No doubt Erastus in his way renders valuable service to the cauce he hates

-A lady of Perth Amboy, N J., who writes us experning the spirited Summer sympathy and Fremont ratification meetings held in that usually sloggish and backward-becking village, closes with the following excellent and timely suggessations:

following excellent and timely suggestions:

"Nobody knows what is slumbering among the people—what political wisdom—until it is called forth in this way. The very persons who say the best and noblest things do not come forth without they are called forth because those great and noble things are their immost feeling and seem to themselves too simple and what everywhere, those simple things—fixed truths. Freedom feeds on the universal heart and mind, and not on the genius of here and there one remarkable person or great scholar. The American stateman is the good, hotest citizen who does his daily work and loves his wife and chiltren and knows that every other man has the same duties and rights as himself."

—The friends of Fremont held a very enthusiastic

-The friends of Fremont held a very enthusiastic mass meeting at Geneseo, Illinois, on the 8th inst , which was attended by no less than 5,000 persons. Flequent speeches we e made by Col Wm T Allen, the Hon Joseph Knex. Mr Mellard, of Indiana; Mr Bross, of The (Chicago) Democratic Press; Judge Wilkinson, of Rock Island, and otters; and a spirit was manifested which plainly indicates that the free men of Illinois have determined to do their whole outy at the polls in November next.

- The Boston Post boasts of a political meeting in Connecticut at which there were two acres of Demo erets, whereupon The Atlas suggests that they were both Bob Acres.

-Col. Atchison, before he became a Border Ruffian, and took to drinking whisky and burning hotels, thought very favorably of Col Fremont. We find in The Congressional Globe, 18th vol., p. 359, the fol

lowing: "Mr. Atchison remarked as follows:

"He gave it as his opinion, not only that the conquest of California was effected by Col Fremont, but that the United States had derived the advantage of his conquest at comparatively little cost. He justified Col. Fremont in all he had done. If he had done less, he would have deserved and would have received the he would have deserved and would have received the exerction of the whole country. He made some reter are to the course which Col. Fremont pursued —a course in some includes rendered indispussable for his own preservation, and always characterized by

- A preminent citizen of Kentucky, and formerly a leading man in the Democratic party, writes from Louisville to a citizen of Cleveland, Onio, as follows: "I semetimes this k (and seriously too) that after all I shal have to pack up and go to Free State. Twenty years of the experience of Slavery (and under its most favorable aspect) only confirms me in the opinion that it is evil, only evil, and that continually. opment that it is evil, only evil, and that considerably in I have recen ly had occasion to travel considerably in the invitor of this State, and its bligating influence meets one at every step. The curse of God is upon it. We have a Fremout Electoral ticket in this State. I I am for Fremout heart and hand, and am doing what I can for the cause. There are very many of our tract tracerable, entrying who are favorably included respectable citizens who are favorably inclumost respectable citizens who are tavorably incident to the Republican cause; but are afiaid to cone out. However, the cause is gaining every day, and if the Free States will do their duty, and elect Fremont, Kentucky will get right in due time. I received a letter from C. M. Clay to day. He is in fine spirits, and says the cause is gaining in the interior of the State fad."

-A crowded meeting was held on Monday evening in West Winsted, Ct. A band of music and a gles club added to its interest, and the enthusiasm was unbounded. The Frement Club in that place already numbers 350. A correspondent, writing from there states that the prospect in the surrounding villages is most encouraging, and Latchfield County will give a

hardsome majority for Freedom.

-The Fremont Club of the important town of Foughkeepsie held a large meeting on Wednesday evening Gen. LEONARD MAISON, formerly a State Scrator and a Cass Democrat of '48, made the opening speech for Fremont and Dayton, followed by fl. Greeley of New York. The large hall was crowded; the sorgs capital and well sung and the enthusiasm strong at d lively. Poughkee, - - will east 2,000 votes this Fail-divided nearly as billows: Fremont, 1,260; Buchanan, 560; Fillmore, 500. Dutchess County will give Francit at least 1,000 over Buchanan and 3,000

-Fdward Hamilton, who was during the Presiden tial campaign of 1850 Secretary of the Democratic State Committee of Massachusetts and President of the Grazite Club of Rexbury, is out with a circular annothing his determination to support Fremont and Dayton He repudiates the "Democracy" of the present Administration because, as he says, "it has ielated and trodden under foot the Constitution of the Urited States," and because "it has been false to its meet selemn pledges;" he refuses to " indorse and perpetuate the crimes of this Administration because its plots for the extension of Slavery are so attocious "that history will write 'infamous' as its epstaph, and brand it as the associate of murderers ond would be assassus.

-Tre Republicans of Vermont will hold a grand

muss musting at Bennington on the 16th of August, that any being the anniversary of the Revolutionary battle which he made the name of the spot farrous A. Ookey Hall and Gen. Nye are to be the orators. A great turnout is anticipated. -A widow lady residing at present in the country,

thus addresses a friend in towa: "Will you please buy ne, with the enclosed \$1, a few copies of the Life

Free Kansas and Fremont " The documents were

-A friend writing from Sparts, Randolph County Himors, says that no exertions will be spared by the B nebaranites to carry the VIIIth Congressional Distriot of that State; that documents are being distributed by thousands. He says that Senator Douglas has chartered Sepator Toombs of Georgia and Governor Wise of Virginia to take the stump through that section. Tremendous efforts are being made by them to secure the German votes; but, our correspondent accs, ' With such gallant leaders as Hecker, Hoof man and Kockner, the German voters of Illinois will boldly meet the issue, and swell the majority for Preedom and Fremont to numbers that will place Illinois foremost in the battle."

-A letter from Pittsfield-a quiet little inland town vetted among the green hills of Vermont-has the following words: "We have in our little town but 125 legal voters. Of these, four are for Buchanan and Breck-pridge; all the rest are for Fremont and Dayton; and this is about the way the figures will stard in November all through the Green Mountain State. We shall claim her as the banner State."

-A correspondent in Greenwich, Conn , speaking of a report printed in The New-York Express, of a Fillin ore meeting held in that place on the 11th inst ,

says:

"Instead of sixty-seven, as reported, fifty-five was the lergest number counted in the room. All, according to the reporter of The Express, were friends of Fillmore. But, on examination, it is found that there were present seven, who are sure to vote for Mr. Buchai an, and who are active leaders in the Democratic party at least ten who will vote for Mr. Fremont, five who do not reside in the town and three miners, making in all twenty five who cannot and who co act mean to vote the Fallmore ticket. Of the remaining thirty, only fifteen constituted the 'many of 'our most in elligent citizens who affixed their names 'to the constitution on the spot.'"

—Owege, Tioga County, N. Y., promises nobly. A correspondent writes that old Taga will give the Path-

correspondent writes that old Trogs will give the Pathfinder a great majority, and that even his opponents acknowledge this with fear and trembling. The esti marien in which the people there hold the different car didates is signified by the fact that last week over 200 Lives of Fremont were sold in that place, while the Biography of Buchanan found but four purchasers, and that of Fillmore one

-From Stamford, Conn., we have the following assurance from a reliable correspondent:

"Republicans here entertain no doubt about this **Republicans here entertain to doubt about the state, and you must place Connecticut in the certain column for Frimont and Friedom. Any other disposition will be a reflection upon the intelligence and patriotism of her people."

— The Daty Eastonian, a neatly printed and ably-

edited journal-the first number of which was issued on the 13th at Easton, Pa. It is the first Rapublican daily issued at that place. It has several editorial articles, the news by telegraph, and a good selection of other matter. It is edited and published by Samuel L. Cooley, who was previously connected with a weekly journal in that city. The issue of a Fremont daily is a favorable omen for the success of free prin ciples in eastern Pennsylvania.

-A correspondent of The Express writing from Wyoming, which he calls " a great Maine Law, Black Vomit County," sends the following pious toast:

"The two greatest exploits done by man; 1st. Joshus commanded the sun and u con to stand still, and they obeyed; 2d Filmore commanded a nation to be quiet, and they obeyed."

-The Republicans of the several towns in the County of Westchester are requested to meet and appoint one delegate in each town to attend a County Corvention to be held at the Court House, in the town of White Plains, on the 16th day of August instant, at 10 o'clock, to take steps for the organization of the Republican paty in the county.

—A letter from Tecumseh, Mich., gives us cheering

accounts of the state of things there. Every one appears to go for Free Speech, Free Press, Free Kansas and Fremort.

California -A private letter to the Editor of The

California — A private letter to the Editor of The Thirties dated San Francisco, July 21, says:

"For the first time since I came here in 1849, I see the light dawning for California. The nomination of Friment is the best which could have been made for our State. It will, and does aheady, cut the long cominant party in two. I think it about an even claime for the Electoral Vote, though some of our firing figure up 10,000 majority for Fremon. But they are sanguine men. I am not. I am only sure Lat, if we could carry this State for any man standing on the Republican platform, we can carry it for French!"

SUBDUING FREEDOM.

To The Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: I observe that writers in THE TRIBUNE fre quently quote the threatening words of Mr. Douglas, "We mean to subdue you?" they may be not aware, however, that Mr. Douglas, in using those words, had the example of George III. before him.

The people of Pennsylvania sent deputies to a Conference, which was held at Philadelphia on the 20th of Jure, 1776, and the Conference then published a solema Declaration of Independence of the crown of Great Bratain. Among the reasons given in this declaration for this decision the deputies said: " And whereas, he (George the Third) hath, moreover, lately insulted our calamities by declaring that he will show us no mercy until he hath subdued us."

Beside showing where or from whom Mr. Douglas borrowed his despotic and inhuman expression, it might be well if some one of your correspondents would place a list of the tyrannical acts of George III. side by side with a list of the laws and proceedings adopted to subdue the free settlers in Kansas. The contract, I am disposed to think, would be in favor of the British despot, all things considered. GEORGE BRYAN.

AMERICANS IN TURKEY.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune:

SIR: The following paragraph, which forms a part of your Constantinople correspondence in THE TRIBUNE of July 8, 18 of sufficient importance to the public to be reprinted, that a proper appreciation of its facts and mistakes may be arrived at:

The Gtroman Government's about to send to the United tes for another ship builder, since the departure of the retted knodes, whose colosses, the double-banked 7s gam ate called the "Nusretish" or the Victorious is one of the aversels in the world. After he left Constantinopte his the built accordance to the constantinopte his the built accordance to the constantinopte his Sistes for an ofter ship builder, since the departure of the fearetred shodes, whose endosses, the double-banked fe gan frights called the "Nusretish" or the Victorious, is one of the lines, weaks in the world. After he left Constantingly build several shirts for the present Sulran, many of them good ofters and thowed themselves worthy of their tute. The superior efficers in the Admiralty, such as Mustapha and Salib Pachas, having been educated in England for at least sant there for that purpose), and owing their advancement wholly to the efficial aid of the British Embassalor, they have made a point of rooting out everything American from the Arsenal, and keeping it wholly under Emsish pay. Consequently the machinery, and even tow and then a steemer, has always been purchased in England in the steemer, has always been purchased arrents and not a bird even has been allowed to fly over jit saving the least plume of an American color."

The surth contained in the last sentence is attributed.

The truth contained in the last sentence is attributed entirely to a wrong cause, for although it is stated that the "Ottoman Gevernment is about to send to the "United States for another ship builder," (which, if true, as well as the absurd scheme of a line of steamers from Odessa to the United States would have come to my knowledge) it is immediately after asserted that the Turkish Pashas are bitterly opposed to anything American.

I con manded a steamer during the last Winter and

Spring in the Ottoman Transport Service, and the many agreeable reminiscences retained of the uniform courtesy and disinterested kindness with which I was treated by the Government Officers generally are such that I know your correspondent to be wrong in his one am I more indebted than to Mustapha Pasha, who is President of the Council and a distinguished Admiral. And I am sure from the frequent conversations which I had the honor to have with him that he desires to which I had the honor to have with him that he desires to see America proper by represented in Turkey. Nor were these civilities extended to me alone, or by Mustapha Pasha only. American viscels, when they could be the aimed, had the preference, and their captains, in thest itstances, received attentions refused to English-

Wherever I wert—at Bourgas, Varna, Eupatoria, Wherever I wert—at Bourgas, Varna, Eupatoria, Kertch, and Dardanelles—the Pashas were alike Kertch and hospitable. At the latter place, on one occession, in circonsessness of distress, when thousands of dollars would not have repaid the services rendered, sulegman Pasha refused all compensation, and points to the Turkel and American flags as they floated came rushing up, the windows of three or four care were filled with eager faces; but these were buy me, with the enclosed \$1, a few capies of the Life buy me, and the few capies of the Life buy me, and the few capies of the Life buy me, and the few capies of the Life buy me, and the few capies of the Life buy me, and the few capies of the Life buy me, and the few capies of the Life buy me, and the few capies of the Life buy me, and the few capies of the Life buy me, and the few capies of the Life buy me, and the few capies of the Life buy me, and the few capies of the Life buy me, and the few capies of the Life buy me, and the few capies of the Life buy me, and t

which, however, fail in doing suple, justice to a geo erous people persecuted in the late war more by their friends than by their enemies. Rely upon it, there is only required a proper American influence to overcome the Erflish influence which predominates, not with the will of the Parhas, but in opposition to it. There was a time when such an influence was exerted—the time when "Rhodes built his 'Colossus' "—the time when Come. Porter occupied the post which had far better be unoccupied than occupier, as it now it; the time when John Reeves, a "pupil of Rhodes," built ships and steamers for the Government, the same John Reeves, now doing a private business in Constantinople, respected by all his countrymen, and who might be still at the hend of the asseral oid not the American Legation treat him with butal neglect. When your correspondent has resided somewhat longer in Turkey he will discover if the difficulty he justly complains of his with the Pashas or with our own Embassy.

There is now a great commerce opening in the Euxine, and it had better be styled the Euxine, for the sooner that bugbear term "Black Bea" is discarded the rooner will underwriters recover from their nightmartes. The storms are not so frequent or violent as upon the Western lakes. Even the great gale of November, 1854, was not anything in itself the disasters being occasioned entirely by making use of improper anchorage. These unreasonable fears have kept Americans away, when they might have found employment during the war, and if they are not dispelled, will still operate against our partaking of the trade now opened by the peace. This is already important, and will become more so, although there is at present so indocement to open a steam communication between these ports and our own.

There never can be a better opportunity than the present, while Torkey is writhing under the yoke of Frarce and England, for our Government to claim a share in her commerce, which will be readily yielded when an umbasy is sent from Washington titled to c

resident Americans. Saratega Springe, July, 1858.

MINOT'S ROCK LIGHT-HOUSE.

De the Editor of The N. Y. Tribuna.

SIN: A writer in the last number of Putnam's Magazine, upen Light house Construction, &c , gives some particulars of the work in process of erection on Misot's Ledge, in Beston Bay, that are of importance to the unritime world. No part of our coast needs a permanent light more than this; its cost, even if it -bould reach half a million of dollars, is a small matter when its importance is considered. We learn from the article alluded to, that the loca-

We learn from the article alfuded to, that the loca-tion of the light house is to be on the "Outer Minot Rock," 30 feet in diameter at the base, (which is some 10 feet below ordinary high water,) 17; feet at top, 90 feet high; the lower part solid to the hight of 40

feet.

If this is a correct statement of the size of the structure, and its location, which may be assumed, as the article is evidently by authority and is probably furnished by the efficet in charge of the work, I wish to place on record three predictions regarding it, founded upon a prefty thorough acquaintance with the location.

ccation.

First—That the work will cost more than \$500,000.

Second—That it will not be completed in ten years.

Third—That it never will be build.

P.

COL. FREMONT'S RELIGION.

To the Editor of The Rochester American.

To the Editor of The Rochester American.

New-York, Aug. 9, 1836.

I perceive in your paper of the 7th inst., the following comment upon my letter to E. D. Mansfield:

Mr. Raymond closes by saying of these statements, that Mr. Mansfield 'is quite at liberty to make them 'public, and to add that they are given as the result 'of conversation's with Col. Fremont himself.

"Converations' with Col. Fremont himself.

"Converations' with whom? Mr. Raymond is careful not to say that the conversations were with him, but does not say that the conversations were with him, but does not say that he has had a word of conversation with Col. Fremont himself."

If I had forescen the possibility of so smaß a cavil as this, I should certainly have precluded it by greater precision of larguage. As I failed to do so then, I trust you will permit me to supply the omission, and to add to the statements contained in the original letter, the further fact, that they were all given as the results and on the authority of concersations had by me with Col. Fremont himself.

Of course, I do not expect that this addition will have any effect upon the incredulity of those who are determined not to be convinced. It is not for them that my letter was written, or that this explanation is added.

Yours, Henry J. Raymond.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: Is there no redress for the tardy and ussatisactory manner in which litigation is conducted in this Court ? Though apparently the Judges are occupied during the terms, but little or nothing is accomplished. They are pensioned for life, and their object seems to be to do the least work for the most money, regardless of the rights of litigants. For instance, at the ast October Term there were but two civil causes tried (patent carre). A jury was impaneled, but one of the tanding counsel having taken umbrage at a remark made by a juryman, refused to go on with the suit, e.d., after preindeing the minds of other counsel obtained an adjournment. The golden moment was seized upon—the calendar was called, and no cases seized upon—the calendar was called, and no cases being imu edutely ready the Court adjourned instanter, leaving nearly the whole business of the session undone. This incressed the calendar for the April Term, but there were but three causes out of fifty-eight tried at that session (except some few Government cases), and the Court, which should have sat until September, was again summarily adjourned in the middle of June, leaving nearly the whole business of that session also undone. This sadden procedure caused great ciappointment to litigants, some of whom had witnesses from a distance, at great expense, who had been waiting since the Term opened in April. But the far had gone forth, and the Court stands adjourned. As a palitative tofthose who might feel aggrieved by the disappointment and the expense attending the detention of witnesses, the Court was only adjourned over until witnesses, the Court was only adjourned over until September, but being somewhat familiar with the prac-September, but being somewhat familiar with the prac-tice and judging from a personal experience of two years' lingation, I am confident there will be noth ag done in September but to adjourn again until the Oc-tober Term, to swell that calendar and clog the wheels for another two years. Is there no reduce. for another two years. Is there no redress?

A TWO YEARS' LITIGANT.

THE TENTH WARD REPUBLICANS, BROOKLYN.—
A regular weekly meeting of the Tenth Ward Republican Club was held at the "Grapes," in Atlantic street last evening. M. G. HARRINGTON presided, and a numerous and most enthusiastic assemblage was present. Judge Britisall, of New York, was the first speaker, and made a most able exposition of the policy of Pierce, and made a most able exposition of the policy of Pierce, and made a most able exposition of the policy of Pierce, and made a most able exposition of the policy of Pierce, and made a most able exposition of the policy of Pierce and made and the policy of Pierce and the policy of Pierce and Tenthus and Counsellor Dyert in effective addresses. Several campaign songs were sung, and the addresses. Several campaign songs were sung, and the meeting adjourned with hearty cheers for Fremont.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Brooklyn Young Men's Republican Association was held in the saloon of the Museum last evening. J. Howard, jr., presided, and the proceedings were epened with the "Kallying Song" to the air of the "Marseilles Hymn," in which the assemblage mostly joined. Able addresses were made by J. C. Underwood (the talle of Virginia), C. A. Dana of New-York and L. S. Nash of Ohio, all of whose remarks elicited the most rapturous appleaue. At intervals between the speeches, Mr. Hawas gave a recitation of Whittier's "Salbath Scene" and the Glee Club sang several serge, closing with one to the familiar air of "Yankee Dooole." Although this was no more than a regular weekly meeting of the Club, the capacious saloon was hearly filled with an andence computed at at least 600 persons. The meeting broke up with three hearty cheers for the Republican candidates.

TWENTIETH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—
An enthasisatic meeting of the Twentieth Ward Republican Association was held last night at Continental Hall, correr of Thirty-fourth street and Eighth avenue. Mr. NETTLETON, President, in the chair. The audie nee was addressed by Gen. Shankland of Kanses, Horace Greeley and Mr. Faiman on the greatenbje et at issue in the coming contest. Their speeches were received with tumultuous applause. The Hall was well filled, and among the audience were quite a number of ladies. Mr. Missing sang two or three tongs during the evening, which were loudly applaceded.

Highly Honorable.—When we have heard so much of "land pirates" and "wreckers," whose testiness it is to rob dead bodies thrown upon the beach from wrecked vessels, it is gratifying to announce a fact like the following: Two bodies, supposed to be those of the husband and father of Mrs. Ackroyd, who was seved at the burning of the Northern Indiana, were washed ashere at Malahyde, Elgic County, Canada. Upon one of the bodies were found one hundred and seventy English sovereigns, and a smaller rum upon the other. The bodies were decertly buried, and the money placed in the hands of Mr. McDremand of that place, to await the order of the surviving widow.

[Albany Jograal, Lith.

the surviving widow.